Translated article

Li Keqiang Invites Famous Chinese and Foreign Experts to Advise on the 13th Five-Year Plan

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Sitting across from the Prime Minister and offering advice and suggestions for the preparation of the 13th Five-Year Plan, in addition to three Chinese economists, there were also three foreign economists from Columbia University, the World Bank and McKinsey & Company. This is the scene of a symposium hosted by Premier Li Keqiang at the National Development and Reform Commission on December 7. It is also the first time that my country has invited foreign experts at the highest level to participate in the five-year plan formulation and suggestions.

Li Keqiang said straight to the point: "Today we invite several experts at home and abroad to express their opinions and suggestions, so that we can 'open the door' to solicit opinions from all parties in the process of formulating the 13th Five-Year Plan, fully pool the wisdom of the people, and consolidate more consensus in the process of opening up."

Our purpose is not "growth" per se, but to enable people to live a better life through economic growth

Joseph Stiglitz, a double winner of the Nobel Prize in Economics and the Nobel Peace Prize and a professor at Columbia University in the United States, put forward 7 suggestions in one breath.

"Economic growth itself is not a goal, but a means to achieve the goal. The real goal should be the improvement of the well-being of the Chinese people." He concluded, "Every reform China promotes should take this goal as an evaluation standard."

"You speak very well." Premier Li Keqiang nodded in praise. "Our goal is not 'growth' per se, but to enable people to live a better life through economic growth. So we have been clear since the formulation of the 12th Five-Year Plan that GDP should grow in tandem with residents' income."

At the same time, he emphasized that GDP growth will ultimately not only increase people's income, but also promote the further improvement of social security and public service systems.

Responding to the "Confrontation" of Experts: Stimulate the enthusiasm of domestic and foreign enterprises for innovation and creation in China to the greatest extent

One of Stiglitz's suggestions is to carefully define intellectual property rights to avoid "blindly strengthening intellectual property protection" and hindering innovation. However, Hoffman Hofman, World Bank East Asia and Pacific Country Director for China, Mongolia and Korea, who spoke second, did not fully agree with this.

"With the development of China today, the protection of intellectual property rights has become more and more important. We must concentrate our efforts on vigorously promoting the protection of intellectual property rights." Hau Fuman said.

In his final speech, Premier Li Keqiang responded to the "confrontation" between the two experts: "It is very interesting. The two experts have different views on intellectual property protection. Then we need to conduct further in-depth research to see what kind of measure should be taken in this work so as to stimulate the enthusiasm of domestic and foreign enterprises to innovate and create in China to the greatest extent."

Li Keqiang said that the "Thirteenth Five-Year Plan" has several special plans besides the "Draft Outline", among which there must be content related to intellectual property protection.

"This also shows our determination: we will further encourage innovation and expand opening up." The prime minister said.

The economic growth rate is too high or too low, which is not conducive to structural adjustment, and a reasonable range must be found

Cai Fang, vice president of the Academy of Social Sciences, made suggestions on macroeconomic policies in his speech. He said that it is necessary to maintain a certain degree of "economic stimulus", because to achieve a smooth transformation of the economic structure, it is necessary to expand the scope of the "new driving force" while maintaining the "traditional driving force".

In his response, Li Keqiang made an in-depth analysis of the current international economic trends and the main contradictions facing the country. He said that China has become a US$10 trillion economy, and it is difficult for our resources to continue to support double-digit rapid growth.

"We cannot pursue economic growth unilaterally, but we must have a certain growth rate, because we need room for structural adjustment." The Premier said, "The economic growth rate is too high or too low, which is not conducive to structural adjustment. We need to find a reasonable range, promote structural adjustment, and support China's economy to continue to maintain medium-to-high speed development."

The "Thirteenth Five-Year Plan" must not be formulated as a "plan", but the enthusiasm of tens of thousands of people must be mobilized

How to promote the "innovative development" of China's economy and society is the most concentrated topic of experts' opinions and suggestions. Hua Qiangsen, global senior director of McKinsey & Company, said that China is changing from an "absorber" of global innovation to a "leader" and will further build a more innovative economy. Xue Lan, Dean of the School of Public Administration of Tsinghua University, proposed that he hope to reform the income

distribution system of knowledge-intensive units such as universities, scientific research institutions, and hospitals as soon as possible, and promote the reform of the innovation system.

In his response, Li Keqiang talked about promoting the pilot policy of Zhongguancun on a larger scale across the country this year: In the past few years, the "1+6" series of pilot policies such as the reform of the right to dispose of scientific and technological achievements, and the pilot of individual income tax policies for equity incentives have set off an upsurge of innovation and entrepreneurship in Zhongguancun.

"More than 30 years ago, China's rural reform was to give everyone space for development, so that everyone can work hard and create." The Premier said, "We have used this experience to solve the 'food and clothing', and now we can also use this experience to promote the comprehensive realization of 'moderate prosperity'."

He emphasized that the "13th Five-Year Plan" must not be formulated as a "plan". "If we go back to the old path of the planned economy, we will not be able to achieve a well-off society. Only by mobilizing the enthusiasm of millions of people, stimulating market vitality and social creativity, can we achieve the grand goal of building a well-off society in an all-round way."

Let this plan not be "instilled" from top to bottom, but fully stimulate the initiative of all walks of life to implement the plan

Huang Haizhou, Chief Strategist of China International Capital Corporation Limited, suggested that the "13th Five-Year Plan" plan should add "hard constraints" planning indicators, and quantify and decompose various tasks to various departments and localities to ensure the "realization" of the plan.

"You are right, the key is implementation." Li Keqiang said, "So we not only need to strengthen task constraints, decomposition and supervision, but also 'open the door' to solicit opinions in the process of formulating the plan, absorb the wisdom of all parties, fully discuss it in order to form a consensus. Let this plan not be 'instilled' from top to bottom, but fully stimulate the initiative of all walks of life to implement the plan."

The Prime Minister further stated that the symposium was dedicated to listening to the opinions and suggestions of foreign experts, which in itself shows that China will further promote various reforms in the process of opening up.

"Our open door will not be closed, but will be opened wider and wider," Li Keqiang said.
"Open the door" to solicit opinions to make the plan more realistic so that it can be truly implemented

After the symposium, Li Keqiang shook hands with all the experts one by one to say goodbye. Stiglitz presented several of his new books to Premier Li Keqiang.

"Thank you. Your suggestions just now are very good and deserve our attention. Many strategic suggestions have broadened our thinking." Li Keqiang said.

He said that to measure whether a policy is conducive to the liberation and development of productive forces, an important criterion is to see whether the policy is in line with reality and whether it can mobilize the enthusiasm of all parties. "The next stage of China's development is to expand reform and opening up to further liberate and develop productive forces. Therefore, in the process of formulating key policies, major projects, and important measures, we must 'open the door' to solicit opinions from all parties, including overseas experts." The Premier said.

Finally, Li Keqiang said that inviting domestic and foreign experts to participate in the formulation of the plan is to fully pool the "wisdom of all". "Collecting the wisdom of all people can achieve anything!" He said, "Only by pooling the wisdom of thousands of people can our plans be more realistic and truly implemented." (Chu Sicong, Special Correspondent of the Beijing News)

Responsible editor: Lei Lina

Original article

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李克强邀请中外著名专家为“十三五”规划谋策

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分享

坐在总理对面为“十三五”规划编制工作建言献策的，除了3位中国经济学家，还有来自美国哥伦比亚大学、世界银行和麦肯锡公司的3位外国经济学家。这是李克强总理12月7日在国家发改委主持召开座谈会的场景，也是我国首次在最高层级邀请外国专家参与五年规划编制建议。

李克强开门见山表示：“今天我们邀请国内外几名专家发表意见建议，让我们能够在编制‘十三五’规划的过程中‘开门’征求各方意见，充分集聚民智，在开放中巩固更多共识。”

我们的目的不是“增长”本身，而是通过经济增长让人民过上好日子

诺贝尔经济学奖和诺贝尔和平奖双料得主、美国哥伦比亚大学校级教授约瑟夫·斯蒂格利茨在发言中一口气提出7条建议。

“经济增长本身并不是目标，而是实现目标的手段。真正的目标应该是中国人民福祉的提升。”他最后说，“中国推进的每一项改革都应把这一目标作为评估标准。”

“你讲得很好。”李克强总理点头称赞道，“我们的目的不是‘增长’本身，而是通过经济增长让人民过上好日子。所以我们从‘十二五’规划编制以来就一直明确，GDP要和居民收入同步增长。”

他同时强调，GDP增长最终不仅要促进人民收入提高，还要推动社会保障和公共服务体系进一步完善。

回应专家“交锋”：把握分寸，最大程度激发国内外企业在中国创新创造的热情

斯蒂格利茨的建议之一，是认真定义知识产权，避免“盲目加强知识产权保护”导致阻碍创新。不过，第二位发言的世界银行东亚与太平洋地区中国、蒙古和韩国局局长郝福满对此并不完全赞同。

“中国发展到今天，保护知识产权变得愈发重要。必须集中力量大力推进知识产权保护工作。”郝福满说。

李克强总理在最后的讲话中对两位专家的“交锋”作出回应：“很有意思，两位专家对知识产权保护有不同的见解。那我们就要进一步深入研究，看在这一工作中把握什么样的分寸，才能最大程度地激发国内外企业在中国创新创造的热情。”

李克强表示，“十三五”规划在《纲要草案》之外还有若干专项规划，其中一定会有知识产权保护相关内容。

“这也表明我们的决心：我们会进一步鼓励创新、扩大开放。”总理说。

经济增速太高、太低，都对结构调整不利，要找到一个合理区间

社会科学院副院长蔡昉在发言中就宏观经济政策提出建议。他说，维持一定程度的“经济刺激”很有必要，因为实现经济结构平稳转型，需要在保持“传统动力”的同时，扩大“新动力”作用范围。

李克强在回应中深入分析了当前国际经济走势和国内面临的主要矛盾。他说，中国已经成为10万亿美元体量的经济体，我们的资源难以继续支撑两位数的高速增长。

“我们不能片面追求经济增长，但也必须要有一定的增长速度，因为我们的结构调整需要空间。”总理说，“经济增速太高、太低，都对结构调整不利，需要找到一个合理区间，推进结构调整，支持中国经济持续保持中高速发展。”

“十三五”规划一定不能制定成“计划”，要调动千千万万人的积极性

如何推进中国经济社会“创新发展”，是各位专家意见建议最集中的话题。麦肯锡公司全球资深董事华强森说，中国正在从全球创新的“吸收者”转变为“领导者”，要进一步打造更具创新性的经济。清华大学公共管理学院院长薛澜提出，希望尽快改革高校、科研机构、医院等知识密集型单位的收入分配制度，推进创新系统改革。

李克强在回应中谈起今年在全国更大范围推广中关村试点政策：过去几年，科技成果处置收益权改革、股权激励个人所得税政策试点等“1+6”系列先行先试政策，掀起了中关村创新创业的热潮。

“30多年前，中国的农村改革就是给每个人发展空间，让大家都能勤奋劳动、开展创造。”总理说，“我们已经用这样的经验解决了‘温饱’，现在同样能以这样的经验来推动全面实现‘小康’。”

他强调，“十三五”规划一定不能制定成“计划”。“如果回到计划经济的老路上去，我们就不可能实现小康。只有调动千千万万人的积极性，激发市场活力和社会创造力，才能实现全面建成小康社会的宏伟目标。”

让这个规划不是自上而下“灌输”，而要充分激发各行各业落实规划的主动性

中国国际金融有限公司首席策略师黄海洲建议，“十三五”规划要增加“硬约束”的规划指标，对各项任务量化分解到各部门、各地方，确保规划“落地”。

“你说得没错，关键是落实。”李克强说，“所以我们不仅要加强任务约束、分解和督查，还要在制定规划的过程中‘开门’征求意见，汲取各方智慧，充分讨论以便形成共识。让这个规划不是自上而下‘灌输’，而要充分激发各行各业落实规划的主动性。”

总理进一步表示，此次座谈会专门听取外国专家的意见和建议，这本身就表明，中国会在开放中进一步推进各项改革事业。

“我们开放的大门不仅不会关闭，而且会越开越大。”李克强说。

“开门”征求意见，让规划更加符合实际，以便真正落到实处

座谈结束后，李克强与各位专家一一握手道别。斯蒂格利茨向李克强总理赠送了他的几本新书。

“谢谢，你们刚才的建议很好，值得我们重视，很多战略性建议更是开阔了我们的思路。”李克强说。

他说，要衡量一项政策是否有利于解放和发展生产力，一个重要标准就是看这个政策是否符合实际、能否调动各方面的积极性。“中国下一步发展还要通过扩大改革开放，进一步

解放和发展生产力，因此在编制规划过程中，重点政策、重大项目、重要举措，一定要‘开门’征求各方意见，包括海外专家的意见。”总理说。

李克强最后表示，邀请国内外专家参与规划制定，就是为了充分汇集“众智”。“集众智无不成事也!”他说，“只有把千千万万人的智慧汇聚起来，我们的规划才能更加符合实际，才能真正落到实处。”(新京报特约记者 储思琮)

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